MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 9th. JANUARY 1805. Number 1005.

Madras Theatre.

To-morrow Evening,
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE COMEDY
of
THE LIAR,
To which will be Added
THE FARCE
OF THE
MOGUL TALE.

☞ TICKETS are now ready for delivery at the PANTHEON,

Pantheon. 9th. January 1805.

Master of the Ceremonies Night.

THE MASTER of the CEREMONIES BALL, will take place on Monday the 28th. Instant.

Pantheon, 8th. January 1805.

Navy Bills.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT
READY MONEY
IS REQUIRED,
FOR THE USE OF

HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON in INDIA, for BILLS upon the COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY's NAVY LONDON:—

At Ninety days Sight,

TENDERS for the same are to be delivered in to my Office on or before Tuesday the 22d. Instant.

On the Envelope to my address must be written "Tenders for supplying Cash upon NAVY BILLS at Ninety days Sight."

(Signed) THOMAS HOSEASON,
NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office 5th. Jan. 1805.

Advertisement.

TICKETS
IN THE
THIRTEENTH
Asylum and Road Lottery,
WILL BE READY
FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
On the 15th. inst.
AND
THE DRAWING
OF THE
SECOND CLASS,
WILL COMMENCE
On the First of March next,

J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

Madras, 9th January 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
Mr. DAVID YOUNG,
AT HIS SHOP IN THE FORT,
Price 7 Pags. bound, or 6 Pags. in Boards,
AN ESSAY
ON THE
DISEASES
INCIDENT TO
Indian Seamen, or Lascars
ON LONG VOYAGES,
By WILLIAM HUNTER,
MARINE SURGEON,
AT CALCUTTA.

Advertisement.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

CHINA BILLS on the *Honorable Court of Directors*, at 365 days Sight, in sums of £. 200 to 1000£. Sterling: and CEYLON BILLS on H. M. Paymaster General, in *London*, at 90 days Sight in similiar Sums—

FOR SALE,
AT MESSIEURS
Tulloh, Brodie and Halyburton's.

Fort, 31st. December, 1804.

Advertisement.

MADEIRA WINE,
At 200 Star Pagodas per Pipe,
150 Ditto, Ditto,
110 Ditto, Ditto,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Dalrymple and Greig.

Madras, 31st. December 1804.

China Investment.

Lee and Shaw

HAVE the pleasure to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that their—

Investment,
NOW LANDING,
WILL BE
EXPOSED FOR SALE
AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,
THIS DAY.

China Warehouse, 9th January 1805.

Boarding and Day School.

W. L. MAYER

RETURNS his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the very liberal support he has already received, since his re-establishing the School, and by his assiduity & the long experience he has had of the Tuition of Youth placed in his care, hopes to meet with a continuance of the same.

Boarders and Day Scholars admitted on the usual terms.

☞ The School met on the 2d. Instant.

No. 11 Semboo Doss, Street.

For Sale on Commission.

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.
A FEW
HAWKESBILL TURTLES,
JUST ARRIVED
ON THE
BRIG ANN,
WEIGHING FROM THREE TO FOUR HUNDRED
POUNDS.
They are kept at the Bason
OF
LORD CLIVE's CANAL.

For Private Sale,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

FRESH BARLEY in Frisles of 5 lb.	
FRENCH CLARET of a superior quality.	5
REAL HOLLANDS GIN.	10
PORT WINE,	4
MADEIRA,	4½
RUM SHRUB in Pints,	4
CONIAC BRANDY per Dozen,	6
Ditto in Kegs of 10 and 11 Gallons at per Gallon,	1½

AND

A few well-made SEA COTS, with Frames, each 9 Pags.

Old and Decayed Naval Stores.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.
At the Naval Store House,
NEAR THE BEACH,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 9th. January,
At 11 o'clock.

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF CONDEMNED
NAVAL STORES,
Consisting of

CABLES, Hawsers, Cordage, Sails and Spars, landed from His Majesty's Squadron in India.

A List of the whole may be seen on application at His Majesty's *Naval Office*, and at HEEFKE, FAURE and Co's. Auction Room.

Conditions of Sale,

A deposit to be made at the time of Sale of ten per Cent. on the amount of each lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days after the day of Sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the said articles will remain the Property of the Crown.

Sale Postponed.

From TUESDAY the 8th, to FRIDAY next, the 11th Instant.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 11th. Instant,
At 10 o'Clock,

FURNITURE,
Consisting of

ONE Dozen of Strong Black-wood Arm Chairs—Ditto Dining Tables—a Teak-wood Bureau and Book Case—a Camp Liquor Tumbrill—Black-wood Shade Stands—Liquor Case—Pictures in Gold Burnished Frames, &c. &c.

AND

Globe Lamps, of sizes,—Purple Ditto, Decanters,— Butter Cups,— Tumblers, Salt Cellars,—Wine Glasses—a Box containing a very fine collection of Shells, from the Eastward, and two Pipes of Real Coniac BRANDY.

AND
TWELVE DOZEN OF
French Claret,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
ALSO
CHINA and QU EEN's WARE,
A QUANTITY OF
COOKING UTENSILS,
At 12 o'Clock,

A Pair of BAY MARES that are you[ng] and of Handsome Figure.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE & [Co.]
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROO[M]
On TUESDAY, the 22d. Jan[uary]
At 12 o'Clock,
A NEAT AND WELL BUI[LT]
CURRIC[LE],
AND A PAIR OF
BAY MARES,
Perfectly quiet and Tractable,
WITH HARNESS COMPLETE,

☞ A Trial will be Allowe[d]

For Private Sale,

By HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

A HANDSOME, Strong Bay MANILLA, rising five years of age, lately broke in for a Bandy.

A Strong Dun PEGUE, goes well in a Bandy and a Fast Tro[tter].

☞ The abov[e] [illegible] ES are [sou]nd [and] quiet.

BY ORDER OF
THE EXECUTORS
TO THE ESTATE OF
THE LATE
Adjutant WILLIAM STUART,

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 10th. January,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock.

PLATE,
Consisting of

A TEA Pot and Stand—A Coffee Pot. An Egg Stand complete—A pair of Curry Dishes—Two Milk Bowls—Two Sugar Cups— Two Waiters— Mugs — Milk Pot—Bottle Stands, Salt Cellers and Spoons—Cruet Stand—Soup Ladle—Table, Tea, Sugar and Mustard Spoons, &c.

FURNITURE,
Consisting of

Ward Robe, Bureaus and Book Cases—Couches—Chairs—Tables—Cots—Shade Stands—Card Tables—Sofa—Tea Poys, &c. &c.

An Eight Day Clock—A pair of Pier Glasses—Pictures—China and Glass Ware—Globe Lamps, and Shades—A Capital Gold Watch with a Gold Chain and Seals—Sundry Articles of Jewelry—A Regulation Sword and a Sabre.

ALSO
WEARING APPAREL,
And at 12 o'Clock,
A PALANKEEN,
AND

A Black Horse with a Bandy, Hood and Harness.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction.
By JAMES DOBBIN,

At the Garden House, lately occupied by CAPT. J. HAWKINS, *in the rear of* MAURICE FITZGERALD ESQR's *Garden, at the corner of the road leading to Royapettah, on* Saturday next, *the 26th Instant.*

SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'Clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE— PLATE—PLATED WARE—and GLASS WARE of the latest fashion,—a large set of STONE CHINA, &c.

ALSO,

An Elegant neat Europe CARRIAGE, by Goodsal, come out in one of the last ships.

A Neat Europe CURRICLE, with Shafts to fit, as a Bandy, on a new construction.

A Neat CURRICLE, on the same construction, lined with Morocco, with a Hood, built by Mr. Hogg.—The above Conveyance has not been long in use.

A pair of Chesnut Carriage HORSES, perfectly sound and quiet, with Plated Harness, for Carriage or Curricle.

Another pair of Chesnut HORSES, without Harness.

A pair of stout Brown Curricle [HO]RSES, with Harnesses complete [illegible] swer C[illegible] Phaeton or P[illegible]

A p[illegible] well [illegible] gether, [illegible] swe[illegible]

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 9th. January, 1805.

The Schooner Alert, Captain Bishop, arrived at Tranquebar on the 27th. ultimo, from Padang, which she left on the 9th. By this arrival we receive the melancholy information of the MURDER of Captain Duffin, of the Brig Providence, by a part of his own Crew, whom we suppose to have been Malays. The incitement to this atrocious deed is not exactly known; but supposed to have been the hope of plundering the Vessel.—She has since arrived at Padang with a part of her Cargo.—The Henry Addington was on the Coast, and expected to arrive at Padang.

A small Vessel has arrived at Tranquebar from the Isle of France, and which brings a confirmation of the CAPTURE of the Extra ship HOPE, Captain Dunbar, from Calcutta, bound to Europe.—Linois' Squadron fell in with her on the 14th. of October, in about 10 South Latitude, and about two months after she had left the Pilot.

Lieutenant Dunbar, of H. M. 78th. Regiment, Captain Mathews of H. M. Malay Regiment, Captain D nsy of H. M. 56th Regiment, and Mr. Hume, late Surgeon of the Admiral Aplin, PASSENGERS on the Hope, have arrived at Tranquebar, on the Vessel above-mentioned.

ADMIRAL Linois, with his Prizes, had left the Grand Port, (as it is termed), and was going into Port N. West, at the time the above Vessel sailed.

THE PSYCHE, Captain Bergeret, was at Sea. Bonaparte had restored Capt. Bergeret to the Marine Service.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

N. INFANTRY: 7th Regt. Captain Lieutenant William Woodhouse, to be Captain of a company; and Lieutenant Brooke Brydges Parlby, to be Captain Lieutenant.

20th Regt. Captain Lieutenant T. Logan to be Captain of a company; and Lieutenant J. M. Kenzie to be Captain Lieutenant.

ON the night of the 4th. Instant, as a Carriage, returning from the Mount, was crossing MARMALONG BRIDGE, one of the Horses became so restive that the Postillion was unable to manage or guide him, and the Battlements, or side-enclosures of the Bridge, being improperly and dangerously low, both the Horses sprang over them, with the Postillion, into the River; the Traces, however, fortunately breaking, the Carriage remained on the Bridge. The Postillion was much hurt: one of the Horses was killed, and the other badly lamed. This accident, we should imagine, proves the necessity of an immediate alteration of the Bridge.

HEADS OF INFORMATION, FROM THE CONTINENTAL JOURNALS, TO THE 9TH. SEPT.

General Sir CHAS. GREEN appointed Governor of Surinam.

General HAMILTON of the American States, killed in a Duel with the vice President.

The Devaynes for Madeira, Bombay and Madras, and the Skelton Castle for Madeira and Bombay, were to sail about the latter end of August.

Earl GOWER going Ambassador to Russia.

LOUIS the XVIII. had gone to Wilna, the capital of Russian Lithuania.

Admiral Lord DUNCAN dead of the Gout.

MOREAU banished for two years.

The EARL OF MOIRA married to the COUNTESS of LAUDON.

The Emperor of Germany had assumed the title of *Emperor of Austria* independant, of his title of Emperor of the Romans.

VENICE is declared a Free Port.

THOMAS HENCHMAN, Esq. dead.

THE KING of SWEDEN has demurred at the Diet of Ratisbon to the new Imperial Title assumed by Austria.

The KING and ROYAL FAMILY arrived at Weymouth on the 28th August.

SHIPPING—Arrived, Ship Perseverance, Capt. Johnston, Pegue and Bengal—Ship Eliza, Capt. Urquhart, Pegue.

CEYLON:—His Majesty's Ship Albatross, Captain Duer, touched at Trincomallie on the 9th Ultimo—On the 15th the Ship Arran, Captain Robb arrived at Columbo, from Bengal.—The Ship Cumbrian, Captain Dennison, from Bengal has arrived at Point de Galle.—*Passengers*,—Colonel Woodington, and Lieuts. Sykes and Larkins, and Mr. Noble. The Snow Ergha, Captain Graham from Calcutta, has also arrived at Galle.

BOMBAY:—Arrived the Governor Duncan, Captain Ley—ships Rahimshaw, Captain Megson—Bridgewater Capt Palmer—Duncan, Capt Brown—Amelia [illegible] Waddington—Resource, Capt. Oliver—[illegible] Capt. M'Neelance, and [illegible] Earl St. Vin-[illegible]son.

[illegible] D. [illegible] Majes-[illegible] [illegible]antry,—

DEATHS.

At Trincomallie, on the 21st Ultimo, CAPTAIN GEORGE NAPPER, of His Majesty's 51st Regiment of foot, and *Town Major* of Trincomallie. He had Honorably and Zealously Served his King and Country 24 years; and died respected and lamented by the Officers of his Corps, and by every one who knew him.

At Cawnpore, Major R. S. ALLEN, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

INDIAMEN.

The following ships are stationed as undermentioned, and ordered to be afloat, and sail from Gravesend on their outward voyage, at the periods following, viz.

Travers and Union, for St. Helena and Bengal, to sail from Gravesend, June 24.

Indus, for Madras, to sail from Gravesend, June 24.

Lord Keith, for Bengal, to sail from Gravesend July 7.

The *new ship* building by Mr. Mestaer at Liverpool, for Bombay, to sail July 23.

Devaynes, for Madras, to sail from Gravesend, July 23.

Harriett, for Bengal, to sail from Gravesend July 23.

Huddart, for Bengal, to be afloat July 7, and to sail from Gravesend August 7.

THE NEW CABINET.

THE PLAN.

It is required to be fair and square, and of the best possible materials, all of British growth, as nothing Foreign will, on any account, be admitted into it. The timbers must be all sound, and finished in a good plain style, without any French or other *Foreign* ornament. It must be of great capacity, broad-bottomed, and impenetrable to all but its Royal Master. In its construction, care must be taken that not a single shaving of the *Tree of Liberty*; shall be admitted. *Rose* wood, though not expressly prohibited, may be dispensed with, as also *Hawthorn* and *Beach*.

MATERIALS.

The following are the particular materials that would receive a preference:—

The PITT *English Oak*—This is a fine tall rampike, with a very lofty head, but no branches. It would be desirable that the head of the Cabinet should be made of this piece.

The GRENVILLE *Ash*—This is a solid substantial species of timber. It sometimes runs a little knotty & cross-grained; but it is strong, and would make an excellent supporter.

The WINDHAM *Crab-tree*—This is also a species of wood that runs rather knotty; but it is durable, and generally found at the heart.

The TEMPLE *Stake* would *cut up* well, and help to make out a good broad bottom for the Cabinet.

The HAWKESBURY *Willow*.—This species of timber being easily bent might be used in the parts which are a little *crooked*, and deviate from a *right line*.

The SHERIDAN *Cedar*—This is a most luxuriant tree, of a beautiful and finely variegated texture, and might be used to advantage, particularly in the ornamental parts of the structure.

The FOX *Olive*—This is also a beautiful sort of timber, well seasoned, and of great solidity. It has the smoothest & kindliest grain in the world. If the PITT *rampike* be adopted, the FOX *Olive* will be dispensed with.

The Master Carpenter who shall undertake the above work must finish it without delay. He must find his own *tools*, and will be paid handsomely at the Treasury the moment it is completed.

ITS SCITE.

It must be placed in an imposing attitude, looking down upon France. It must command a view of the whole world, particularly of the Continent. As it will stand exposed to all winds and weathers, and every one will be at liberty to examine and scrutinise it; it must be without a flaw, and stand firm and unshaken by the storms of adversity.

BRITISH NAVY.

List of the Ministerial Fleet, upon the Westminster station, under the command of Admiral PITT.

	Guns	
Premier - - -	100	Hon. William Pitt. Admiral Com in Chief.
Melville - - -	100	Capt. H. Dundas.
Harrowby - - -	74	Capt. D Ryder.
**Hawkesbury* - -	74	Capt. Jenkinson.
**Eldon* - - - -	74	Capt. John Scott.
**Castlereagh* - - -	74	Capt. R. Stewart.
Camden - - - -	64	Capt. Pratt.
Paymaster - - -	44	Capt G. Rose.
Treasurer - - -	44	Capt. Canning.

with a large flotilla of bombs, cutters, pinnaces, brigs, and gun vessels. The vessels marked thus * were taken from the enemy in the lat[e] engagement, in which Admiral *Addington* wa[s] defeated, with the loss of his whole fleet.

[A]s it is expected that this fleet will soon co[m]e into action, and a considerable degree of i[nt]erest attaches to it, the following account of [the] principal ships may prove acceptable:

[T]he PREMIER is a very fast sailer, and carries very [weig]hty metal. She is built upon a very peculiar con[struction] being uncommonly long, considering her [breadth.] The *Premier's* Head is much admired for the [illegible] inside. Her Pilot is the celebrated "*Pi[lot that we]ather'd the Storm.*" She has seen a great deal [of service,] but was, for the last two years, laid up in [illegible]over.

[The MELVI]LLE. This vessel is built of Scots fir, a[nd was former]ly in the East India Company's ser[vice. Her ti]mbers being old, and supposed to be rotten, it was the general opinion that she would have been condemned and broken up accordingly. She has been stationed as a guardship for some time in the Frith of Forth, and was lately used as a receiving ship to carry recruits from Scotland to the Fleet at Westminster. Upon this last trip, however, she performed her voyage with such expedition, the Admiralty have been induced to take her again into the line. Her guns are [illegible], and her head and bottom are well *coppered*.

[The Mel]*ville* was terribly mauled in the engagement off [F]errol, since which she has stuck close to *port*. She distinguished herself principally in her voyages in the *Red* [illegible]

The HAWKESBURY has been employed for some years past upon foreign statio[ns].

The HARROWBY is not a vessel of great force, but is very manageable; and being as light and active as [a fr]igate, is expected to make great havoc among the [Ene]my's Flotilla of gun-boats.

The CASTLEREAGH was originally upon the Irish station, and lately in the service of the East India company.

The PAYMASTER was formerly a slave ship in the *Guinea* Trade, and was used occasionally as the Ministerial dung-barge. In the late war she took several prizes in *Treasury* Bay.

The TREASURER carries a great deal too much sail for her upper works, which are far from being substantial. Her only guns consist of a few pattereroes in her bow; and, being a light shewy vessel, she has been principally attached to the Admiral as a sort of pleasure-boat.

ELEGANT FEMALE FASHIONS.

The present stile of dress is the most graceful that can be conceived. The veil, suspended from the head, and covering the whole figure, is a happy device of modesty blended with taste, at a time when, from the shortness of the sleeves, and the openness of the robe upon the bosom, delicacy seems to require some protection from the vulgar gaze. The light sylphid forms are entirely exploded; nothing is considered so *outre* as a slender *waist*, while the EN BON POINT to almost DUTCH LIKE PONDEROSITY is the *Ne plus ultra* of feminine proportions. The Head Dresses are formed in an infinite variety, difficult to describe under one general view. Some are composed in front with simple flowers, and some with feathers; they are intermixed with diamonds, bronze, &c. but all terminate with a superb Veil of various kinds, the gold and silver tissue of which is of an extremely light construction, &c. The most elegant Cap that has appeared for some time, is similar to the *Priestess*. It is composed of a large Gossamer Veil, with a rich Etruscan border, and is, according to fashionable report, the invention of Miss PAYNE. This, and her beautiful *Nun's* cap, seem to have induced all our *Elegantes* to take the Veil; but a veil whose beauty indicates no wish to renounce the world and all its enjoyments. The *Bacchante* Head Dress is simple and pretty. The hair is dressed with great taste; the front of the head is bound with GRAPES, and the back part covered with a veil. Gossamer, crape and silk half-dress Hats, with feathers to match, are universal, as are chips and straws for undress. The Cloaks are of light sprigged or spotted Lenous, narrow, and lined with colours to match the hat or bonnet. The new Mantle of Gossamer, bound all round with coloured ribbon, divided behind, and pendent before from each shoulder, has a light and picturesque effect. The Morning Dresses have not long trains, but are made with long sleeves, high collar, and fastened with an antique to the throat. The bottom of the dress is trimmed in *Cannelures*. White satin and sarsnet dresses are much worn in the *beau monde*, as also crapes and thin muslins of all kinds and colours, made very plain and simple, and worn over white satin or sarsnet slips. White Shoes are worn in full dress. In undress, they are of the colour of the ribbons, or of the robe. Short Pelises of sprigged Lenous, faced or lined with colour, are worn in open carriages, with large muslin bonnets to match. French grey riding dresses, and black beaver hats, quite plain, are coming into fashion. A white crape *Savoyard* jacket, trimmed all round with silver, over a crape dress, and open before, is an elegant full dress for young ladies.

LONDON,—2d. July.

Bread.—Yesterday the *Lord Mayor* ordered the price of Bread to continue at 8½d. the quartern loaf Wheaten, and 7d. Household.

Capt. *Berry*, of the 61st. is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. General Sir *H. Dalrymple*.

The formation of flank brigades has already taken place in some of the Northern Districts. Major *Doyle*, of the 61st. has been appointed to the command of a light battalion in the neighbourhood of Whitbourne.

Twelve sail of copper-bottomed transports, under the command of Captain *Watson*, have sailed from Portsmouth for the River, to be fitted and armed for immediate offensive service.

The Lieutenants who were appointed by the late Admiralty Board to command the Revenue Cutters, have been removed by the new Board, and the Masters of these vessels restored to their command.

Two frigates, and as many sloops, are ordered to be built immediately in each of the King's yards, and every private yard also capable of laying them down.

William Penant, Esq. will, on Friday next, lead the Hon. Miss *Pelham*, daughter of Lord *Yarborough*, to the Hymeneal Altar.

Government have not only taken up a number of vessels calculated to act as gun boats, but they have bought a number of larger vessels, particularly a number of country built Indiamen.

The Vandyke style of dress is exploded, and yet the DUTCH style of beauty is all the rage; so little has beauty to do with dress.

Time spent in pleasure passes quickly. Lord and Lady *Villiers* exhausted a honey *moon* in *ten days*.

We are happy to understand, that the outlines of a plan for bettering the situations of that most useful class of Medical Officers, the *Veterinary Surgeons*, of his Majesty's regular Cavalry, is now under the consideration of hi Royal Highness the Commanderin Chief.

THE SECRET FRENCH POLICE.

The present Secret French Police is founded upon the plan of the Secret German Tribunals, during the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, with the only exception, that it secretly inspects or *removes* obnoxious or suspected persons; whilst the secret tribunals secretly condemned, and secretly executed every person incurring their displeasure. In the present French system, all forms are laid aside; in the other, the forms were more terrible than death itself. Under the present system, persons disappear from society, to be shut up in dungeons, to be transported, or to be shot, without often knowing the cause, equally unknown by their jailor and by their executioners. It is, and remains, the secret of Government. Formerly the accused were summoned, tried, acquitted or condemned; had time to prepare themselves for defence, or by flight to escape, if possible, their persecutors. Under the present system, all flight is impossible; escape avails nothing, because the agents of our secret police are every where, in England as in Russia, in America as in Africa, in Turkey as in the East Indies; they all possess the description *(signalement)* of the person persecuted; they are informed of his habits, places of resort, and have a *fac simile* of his hand-writing.

Unknown to each other, these agents act in unison by their reports as by their actions. The Duke of Enghien, Moreau, Pichegru, George, and others, were watched by hundreds of agents for years, of whom not two knew each other. Louis XVIII. at Warsaw, and the Bourbons at London, are yet surrounded by numerous agents unknown and *invisible* to them, as to each other.

Not a sovereign, not a Minister, not a Statesman, not a Counsellor, not a Warrior, not a Banker, not a Merchant, not an Author of any reputation, who is not watched by the *invisible* agents of our secret police, who employ the talents of preachers, as well as those of actors, to serve them; they take the advantage of the popularity of an orator in the senate, as well as of the fashionable imbecility of a ballad-singer in the street; they influence the decisions of privy councils in palaces, as well as the toaster of factions at a public tavern. Their activity is seen in the budget of finances for a state, as well as a subscription for a *pic-nic* or charitable institution. They indirectly decide the marriage of princes, as well as the divorces of subjects. The political as well as the amorous intriguer wears often their livery. The law promulgated, the air sung, the bargain concluded, the treaty signed, the war declared, the peace proclaimed, are more than often, their doings. They employ at the same time, and for the same purpose, the devotion of the Christian and the infidelity of the Deist; the bigotry of the superstitious, and the blasphemy of the athiest; the intolerence of the fanatic, and the indifference of the philosopher. They penetrate and plot equally, in the mosques at Constantinople, in the church of St. Peter at Rome, and in the grand synagogue at Amsterdam. The Royal Exchange in London and the fish-market at Paris; the diamond mines at Brazil and the marble quarries in Laponia; the galleons at Cadiz and the flower-hall at Naples, are equally visited and inspected by them. It is more difficult to say where they are not, than where they are; what transactions escape their notice, than those they influence.

Some of the agents of our secret police are paid others are volunteers; but they all combat under the same banners; they all fight for the same cause, and they are all registered at the same office, in the same register. Though the volunteers are more numerous than the regulars, the expence of our Government for this *Institution* amounts yearly to eighty millions of livres; a large sum, if it was not remembered, at the same time, that tributary kings and nations pay us yearly more than theee times that sum; and that we owe mostly to the agents of our secret police the power we have to command such an enormous external tribute.

Foreigners, as well as Frenchmen, have done Fouche the honor of considering him the parent of our secret police; but they are all mistaken. Its plan was proposed to our cabinet under the monarchy, but laid aside as impracticable. Talleyrand was the person who corrected and improved this plan; and our secret police may therefore justly be called his *natural* child. Though our Grand Judges a minister of police, he directs all its operations, rewards, promotes, disgraces, or punishes, its agents. In this place he is the first Consul. Regnier, Real, Fouche, and Hauterive, are his counsellors, and Desmarais is his secretary. Each of these counsellors has his department, in Europe as well as in Africa, in Asia as well as in America; he knows nothing more than what concerns his own department, the whole *(le tout ensemble)* is known to Talleyrand alone: even the female agents of his secret police are under his sole and immediate controul; and the report of Madame Stael, and of Madame Genlis, directing their operations, is without foundation. Passions, more than money, are his means; he always employs and addresses the former; the latter is only used as an auxilary to silence reason or conscience if they should murmur.

Les Nouvelles a la Main.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

THE first military division of the French army is commanded by General Murat, the Governor of Paris, where the head quarters are. It consists of sixteen battalions of infantry, two of artillery, and thirty squadrons of dragoons, chasseurs, and hussars, making in the whole 45,000 men. The park of artillery at and near Paris, contains eighty-two pieces of artillery of different calibres, ready to be transported at a moment's notice, either towards the coast, or towards the Rhine.

At Amiens and its neighbourhood are encamped forty squadrons of dragoons, making the first division of dragoons, attached to the army of England, under the command of Klein, General of Division.

At and near Compiegne are encamped forty-four squadrons of dragoons, under the command of Barraguay D'Hilliers, General of Division, attached to the army of England.

At and near Montreuil is encamped one division of the army of England, under the command of General Ney, consisting of fourteen regiments of infantry, two cavalry, two chasseurs, and four battalions of artillery and of sapeurs. The park of artillery contains thirty-six pieces of light twelve-pounders, and twelve twenty-four-pounders.

The camp at St. Omer, under the command of General Soult, consists of twenty regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, two of dragoons, two of light artillery, and two battalions of foot artillery, making in the whole 32,000 men, with a park of sixty-six pieces of cannon.

To this camp are besides attached, under the command of the General of Division, Bourcier, twenty-four squadrons of chasseurs on horseback, and of hussars, called a division of the army of Reserve. They are encamped three leagues from St. Omer, on the side of Cassel.

At and near Aarras are encamped, under the command of General Junot, twelve battalions of picked grenadiers, as a corps de reserve.

The camp of Bruges, under the command of General Davoust, contains fifteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, five dragoons, two hussars, and two regiments of artillery, with a park of fifty pieces of heavy artillery.

The camps near Ostend; the first division, under the command of the General of Division, Oudinot; head quarters Schilkens, is composed of five regiments of infantry, one battalion of foot artillery, and one regiment of flying artillery. The second division of the camp near Ostend is under the command of General Friant and contains five regiments of infantry, one battalion of foot artillery, and one regiment of flying artillery. The camp near Dunkirk contai[ns], under the command of General Durutte, t[wel]ve battalions, comprising the third division of reserve attached to the camp near St. Omer. [Th]e garrison at Dunkirk consists of six thousand men, infantry, two thousand cavalry and dragoons, & three hundred artillerymen. Their commander is La Bretonniere.

At Calais are quartered five thousand men of different armies; at Boulogne twelve hundred, and on the coast, from Calais to Boulogne, are encamped ten thousand men. All these troops are under the command of General Soult. These troops do not include the crews belonging to the national flotilla, of which Admiral Bruix is the commander in chief. Admiral Verheul commands the centre, Charles Eveque the right and Bompard th[e l]eft.

The troop[s e]camped in the Isle of Walche[re]n, under the command of General Monnet, [con]sist of ten regiments of infantry, one of dragoons, three battalions of heavy artillery, and [on]e regiment of flying artillery.

[T]he camps at and near Utrecht contain ten regiments of infantry, French troops, and three regiments of infantry, Dutch troops; one French regiment of cuirassiers, six squadrons of French d[ra]goons or hussars, one regiment of Dutch cav[alr]y, and four battalions of French artillery-m[en], with a park of forty pieces of cannon, heavy artillery, besides twenty-five pieces of light artillery.

The camp near Brest contains twelve regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, nine squadrons of dragoons or hussars, three battalions of artillery, with a park of sixty pieces of cannon. Angereau is the commander in chief. Three hundred British subjects constitute there his *corps des guides*. The fleet at Brest continues under the command of Admiral Thruguet, and Caffarelli is the maritime prefect of that town. The fleet at Isle d'Aix continues under the command of admiral Villeneuve. At Rochefort, admiral Martin is the commander.

The troops encamped in and near La Vendee are commanded by Generals Gouvion and Le Grange, and consist of eight regiments of infantry, mostly veterans, and five squadrons of light troops, besides five hundred *gens d'armes d'elite*. The head quarters are at Saintes.

The troops every where are regularly paid, and in high spirits, though they do not speak with the same boasting confidence of the conquest of England, as last year. Even wishes of Peace are heard in their camps.

A detachment of Bonaparte's Life Guards, it is said, has marched to Havre, and, it is said, that he will make a journey thither and to Boulogne in a few days.

Transports sufficient to contain 40,000 troops are now preparing at Cronstadt.

FRENCH CLERGY.

The fashion to enter into priests orders in France is entirely passed. The Bishop of Amiens has opened in his see a subscription, intended to provide for the education of young men destined to take orders. In imploring the charity of the faithful, the prelate exposes in a moving manner the wants of the church, and the necessity for the continuance of religion, to continue the clerieal order. "As a father," says he, "who opens his heart to his children, we unload in your bosoms the whole weight of our melancholy inquietude. Already since our advancement to the episcopacy, sixty priests under us have died, and who are to fill their places; Others, and those in great numbers, are advanced in their career, afflicted by infirmities: who are to succeed them? Good God! the piety of our ancestors, is it replaced in us by a mortal indifference? Exclusively fond of ourselves, will we fix all our thoughts, all our affections, upon the present moment, without having any solicitude for our posterity? and are we to see the happiness of future generations sacrificed to our indifference, egotism, or irreligion, by neglecting all means to bequeath to other ages the religion of Jesus Christ, with the great virtues which it alone inspires, and with the abounding heavenly consolations which religion alone gives and affords? The deplorable times will then soon come, when the night of ignorance, superstition, profanation, and all the shocking vices, their attendants, will cover the church of France! Her churches will stand; but no priest will be found to officiate at their altars, to sing with the people the praise of the Almighty to explain to them their duty, and to shew them the way to eternal happiness! All charity will be extinguished. Orphans, widows and the children of the poor, will in vain stretch out their hands for a morsel of bread; all hearts are shut to pity. The afflicted will in vain look for consolation—they will find none. They seek in their sufferings and agonies, the old man near to breathe his last, the repentent agonising sinners, all in vain will call for the consolation and support of religion! Fathers and mothers, if you have any tenderness for your offspring, if a desire to preserve them from the worst of wretchedness in this world, and of misery in the next, inspires your generous humane sentiments; if you do not see with indifference the extinction of the Christian faith, the total cessation of instruction in the evangelical religion in your families, and in France; if you tremble in thinking on that fatal hour, on that disastrous moment, *when Religion descends into the Tomb with the last of its Ministers*, remain not insensible to our prayers; do not refuse a small donation to our pressing solicitations, which the preservation of the most invaluable of all things, and your own great interest, claim imperiously."—*(Journal des Debats.)*

Such is the indifference to religion, caused by the persecution of our revolutionary philosophers, and our philosophical barbarians, that of five thousand curacies, vacant in the French Republic, not fifty proper subjects are found to fill them up. The faithful are therefore forced to travel forty, fifty, and sixty miles to find a church, where a priest officiates. What a blessing would not our valourous Chief Magistrate receive, was he to change some of our military schools or pritanees into religious seminaries, and convert some of our military conscripts into religious students. All sort of glory is reserved for him! he will therefore not leave unfinished what he so devoutly has begun! His reign will, therefore, by the faithful of all future ages, be called the *Reign of the second Resurrection of Christ!*—*(Gazeete de France.)*

As we mentioned last week, it is now again reported at Paris, that the coronation is to take place in August, upon *Bonaparte's* birth-day, and to be performed at Aix la Chapelle, where *Charlemagne* was crowned fourteen centuries ago. Preparations have made there ever since the arrest of *Moreau*; and several German Princes have been invited to the ceremony. A camp for 30,000 troops is formed between Aix la-Chapelle and Julliers. All the members of the Legion of Honour are to be present, and will take the oath of allegiance to His *Imperial Corsican Majesty*, in his august presence. A grand deputation of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Tribunate, and most of the commanding generals, of the prefects, and of the principal public functionaries, are to attend *Bonaparte*. A general amnesty is to be proclaimed for all criminals without exception; the list of emigrants is to be closed for ever, and all proscribed persons, with the exception of the *Bourbon* family, may return to France, and enjoy the rights of subjects. A promotion upon a large scale is to be announced; every officer in the army will be advanced a step.

Mr. *Joubert*, the French Interpeter, is arrived at Constantinople from Paris. He has brought a letter from the *First Consul* to the *Grand Signior*, written by the former with his own hand. The contents of it are not as yet publicly known. This extraordinary measure has occasioned many conjectures.

The new Turkish Governor of Egypt has been received at Cairo with great rejoicings.

The necessary naval preparations are making for His Majesty's arrival at Weymouth. The Diana frigate is to be stationed there to attend the Royal Family.

CURIOUS TRIAL.

FROM THE JOURNAL DES TRIBUNAUX.

Jacques Nottier, an invalid, aged 25, having lost his right Arm in the service of the Republic, appeared on the 16th. Ventose, before the Criminal Tribunal of the Deparment of the Seine, accused of having married within these last eight months, three different women, Maria Dabaud, Maria Bertrand, and Louisa Perrani, who were all present, and proved their acts of marriage, before the 2d, 4th, and 9th Municipalities of Paris. During the trial it came out, that the prisoner had made it for years a regular practice to marry a new wife wherever he went with his regiment; and to the knowledge of his own brother, he had already *fourteen* French Wives alive, besides *one* Italian, *one* Swiss, and *two* Dutch women, who had been married to him in those countries when in garrison, or encamped there.

Before he was eighteen, he had been divorced, according to the laws of the Republic, from *five* wives, not included in the above number, by whom he had six children; and the three wives now before the Tribunal all declared themselves to be in a state of pregnancy by him. Being asked by the Public Accuser if he had many children with the other women not present, thought known to be married to him? He answered very coolly, "*I had at least one with each woman, and I believe that I have as many children alive as I can count years.*" He offered to give the names and places of residence of as many wives as he could *remember* to have married; and gave in the names of eleven in eleven different departments.

To gain time to enquire after these women, the Commissary of Government proposed, and the Tribunal consented, to put off this trial until the 6th of Germinal, on which day, eight of those women, each with *a child*, came before the Tribunal, and identified their faithless husband, who had the impudence to declare, that if he had been a Grand Sultan, he should have kept them all in his Seraglio, as he loved them all with the same affection. After a trial of three hours, he was found guilty of *bigamy*, and condemned to be punished with *a fortnight's imprisonment*, and to regard Anna Var[.]is, whom *he had married nine years ago, as his only wife.* To this he refused to assent, saying, that instead of punishment, he deserved a *reward*, and that many persons had been made members of the LEGION OF HONOUR for less *patriotic deeds* than his, and that he intended to petition to the First Counsul for obtaining permission to chuse his own wife among his own wives.

The galleries were unusually crowded by fashionable Ladies; among whom were counted, Mademoiselles Contat and Recamier.

LONDON,—3d. July.

General P. Bertie has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 77th Foot, in the room of the late General Marsh—Lieut. Gen. P. Hunter, from the 60th, succeeds to the Colonelcy of the 9th, and Lord [C]. Fitzroy, from the half pay of the 20th, replaces him as Colonel Commandant of one of the battalions of the 60th.

Count Varnigueo, in the Russian service, formerly arrested in Rome, is arrived at Paris, and after being examined by the Grand Judge, was shut up in the Temple.

The new *Paris* Court dress is to be very brilliant. The number of the Ladies of the Palace is to be sixteen. Madame La Rochefoucault is mentioned as *Dame d'Honneur* to the Empress; and among the Ladies of the Palace are Madame Segur, and Madame Villeneuve.

An Account has been presented to the House of Commons of the Abstracts of the Sub-division Rolls, returned for the several Counties in Great Britain, pursuant to the Act 43, George III. commonly called the *Levy en-Masse* Act. Of these Returns, the following are the total numbers of each class:—

Number in 1st Class effective	552.619
——— in 2d Class effective	238.752
——— in 3d Class effective	345.653
——— in 4th Class effective	794,291
Voluntary Service	482,761
Army, Marines, Volunteer Corps, Sea Fencibles	176,780
Clergy, Licensed Teachers, Medical Men, and Constables	29.878
Infirm	118,322

The Duchess of *Bedford* is doing very well in the *Straw*, in the *Stable*-yard.

LEGHORN, *June* 12.—Last Tuesday all the English here were arrested, and sent to the new fortress. All their papers and effects were sealed up by the French. Only those who had resided here fifteen years, and become Tuscan subjects, were excepted from this measure.—According to accounts from Naples, the Count Acton has voluntarily resigned his office, and has been succeeded by the Chevalier Micheroux. He will still, however, have the principal direction of public affairs, though without acting as Minister of State.

We expect here the arrival of several Englishmen and British subjects arrested at Rome, Civita Vecchia, Ancona, and in other different ports in the territory of the *Pope*, where France has demanded the arrest of them.

General Jourdan has returned [fr]om Turin to Genoa. A French Rear-Admi[ral] has arrived at Genoa from Toulon, to superi[nten]d the preparations making there for the use [of] the French marine. The Italian Journals renew the report that Sicily will be occupied by French troops.

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRIBU[TI]ON OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FO[RCE], 1st. JULY.

	Line	50's	Fri	Sps.
In Port and Fitting	0	2	25	46
Guard-ships	8	5	8	3
In the English & Irish Channels	21	3	24	74
On the Downs and North Sea stations	14	4	19	85
At the West India Islands, and on the Passage	3	2	13	25
On the Jamaica station	6	0	9	11
American and Newfoundland stations	0	1	5	8
C. of G. Hope, East Indies, and on the Passage	9	4	9	9
Coast of Africa	0	1	2	1
Portugal and Gibraltar	8	0	2	2
Mediterranean and on Passage	13	1	11	13
Hospital and Prison Ships	12	1	2	1
Total in Commission	68	24	199	277

MR. LIVINGSTON.

We stated very innocently on Saturday that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, dined the day before with a party at Mr. Fox's. Little did we think at the time, that we were giving our Contemporaries such a *hard bone to pick*. They have been ever since *picking*, *gnawing*, and *living* upon it.—One paper cannot relish this dinner, another cannot *swallow* it, and a third which, we thought, could *digest* any thing, says it goes against its *stomach*. Being the original furnishers of the *feast*, we flatter ourselves we may help ourselves from our *dish*, without incurring the imputation of a *taste* for *slicing* our neighbours. In the first place, then, those *full-fed* minions of party pay a poor compliment to English *hospitality*, when they lay such stress upon a *good dinner*.

When, then, they attach so much importance to the dinner given by Mr. Fox to Mr. Livingston, we must presume it is not of the present of so many pounds of beef and mutton to Mr. Livingston they complain. Some persons affect to see, in a sumptuous dinner, nothing but surfeits, dropsies, and a whole train of disorders. The writers to whom we allude, may, therefore, probably see, in the dinner of Mr. Fox to Mr. Livingston, a series of ignominious peaces, French insults, and Corsican devices. Suppose Mr. Livingston, seated at Mr. Fox's table, and asking for a bit of *Duck*. Aye, says one of these shrewd seers, this is an attack upon Mr. *Drake*, the fellow would tear our Minister at Munich to pieces. To give a man legal possession of an estate, as large as Great Britain, a *twig* or a *sod* of any part of it is sufficient. Upon the same principle, these writers apprehend, that a slice of beef or mutton gives Mr. Livingston a legal claim to all the *flocks* and *herds* of England. A wing of *Turkey* upon Mr. Livingston's plate, is a hint for the partition of the Ottoman Empire; and as to a challenge to *hob nob*, it is a proposal for a treaty of alliance with the Corsican Despot. Need we add, that the *circling* glass is the emblem of *Revolution*, and that a hearty *set to* at the bottle is proof positive of a *Gallomania*, of a partiality for French productions, and a desire to fraternise with *Champagne* and *Burgundy*, if not with the whole French Republic. But this is not all. What will the Paris Editors say, when they shall hear of this famous dinner? According to the new French philosophy, their roast *beef*, their fine *cauliflower*-topped *porter*, and their *coal fires*, make the English morose, sullen, and ferocious. The Paris Editors will, therefore, see Mr. Livingston seated at Mr. Fox's table devouring ferocity, like a student at the Temple devouring law. With every drink of porter he *imbibes* an equal proportion of the *sour* juices of the English blood; every *slice* of *beef* adds to his *brutal strength*; and the coal *fire* at his back throws him into a *frenzy*. Thus, while one party is *roasting* Mr. Fox for giving Mr. Livingston a dinner, another party is *basting* the latter for *eating* it. Mr. Fox has been charged with swallowing French doctrines at Ta[ll]eyrand's table upon his late visit to Paris; [an]d Mr. Livingston will, no doubt, on his retur[n t]o Paris, be charged with devouring the princ[ipl]es of the British Constitution at the dinne[r o]f Mr. Fox. *British Press 29th. May.*

[DIN]NER AT CARLTON HOUSE.

On [Sat]urday last the following Peers and M[embers] of Parliament had the honor to dine [with His] Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

[His Royal] Highness the Duke of Clarence.

[A]bergavenny, Foley, Peterborough, Stawell, [...]ndas, and Andover.

[...], William Young, Charles, [...] [J]ohn N[ewp]ort, Marcus Somerville, and Ed[...]en.

[...]les—George Walpole, and Charles Dundas.

[...]—George Porter, Sh[...], Sadbroke, H Combe [...]kespear, Chapman, [...], Western, Bro[...] Jekyll, James Ste[...] [...]ade [...] N. Calvert, Fox, S[...] [...]elay, and Durand.

The Company [...] [...]oix, [...]n, after some Pre[...] [...]n; the *Prince* addressed t[...] [...]ch on the present posture [...] [T]he Company sat down to Table [...] [...]. The King w[...] dra[...]

Lord [...] of the frig[...] block th[...] to pro[...] servic[...] ment o[...]

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

LA BELLE,—Colonel Nicholſon, Maſters James and Anthony Burnſide, Miſſes Elizabeth, Anne, and Frances French.

DEVAYNES,—Lieut. Colonel Symes, of His Majeſty's 76th. Regiment, and Lady, and two children. Mrs. E. Johnſtone, Capt. Otto, of His Majeſty's 22d. Regiment Lieuts. William Knight and Hugh Hamilton, of the ſame Regiment, Lieut. John Stokoe, of the Madras N. Infantry, Lieutenant Joſeph Watts, of the Bengal N. Infantry. Meſſrs. Thomas Duncan and J. Vaiſſine. Three Miſs Moores, and Maſters Ruthman and Elliott.

HARRIET,—Lieut. Colonel Baynes, of His Majeſty's 76th. Regiment of foot, and Lady, Lieut. Charles Gordon, of the ſame Regt. Mrs. Cator, and Captain Robert Campbell, of the 2d Regiment N. Infantry.

LORD DUNCAN.—Capt. James Salmond, Mr. Alexander Binny, and Lady, Captain B. Moreland, of His Majeſty's 76th. Regiment, and Lady, Miſs. Ann Grace, Mrs. Henrietta Thomas, Mr. F. Vanſittart, Lieut. S. Smith, Capt. George M'Coll, alſo ſeveral children.

(*British Preſs, 8th. May.*

LONDON,—21ſt. June.

The laſt advices from Peterſburgh and Copenhagen confirm the news of a treaty of Defenſive alliance having been concluded between Ruſſia and Sweden.

If *Le Brun*, the *Arch-Treaſurer* of France, proves able, under the preſent circumſtances of that Empire, to ſupport her armies and navies, in inactivity—to defray the expences of the Eſtabliſhment of the Empreſs *Joſephina*—Princes of the Blood—Great and Grand Dignitaries, &c. &c. and do all this without giving its *fraternal Allies* another *ſqueeze* he may literally be pronounced—a very *Arch* officer.

The Conſervative Senate has granted, as a ſpecial favour to the Emperor *Napoleon* the right of adopting the children of his brothers for *his* ſucceſſors—but thoſe who are to ſucceed him will be obliged to *get* ſucceſſors of their own.

Immediately after the violation of the neutrality of the German Empire, by the Invaſion of Hanover, in May, 1803, *Bonaparte* negociated with Pruſſia concerning the occupation of Embden during the preſent war; and offered, as a ſecurity for its future evacuation, the fort and town of Hameln in Hanover, with a yearly pecuniary indemnity of twenty thouſand Pruſſian louis d'ors. This was one of the many plans of the Uſurper to exclude us from all Continental trade and connections; becauſe at the ſame time, he negociated with Denmark for the occupation of the coaſt in Holſtein and Jutland, and for the fort and town of Helſingoer, which command the entrance of the Baltic by commanding the Sound. With Sweden & Mecklenburgh, he intrigued for garriſoning Swediſh Pomerania, and the ſea ports on the Baltic belonging to the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*, offering all theſe ſtates pecuniary or territorial indemnities, at the expence of the pillaged and oppreſſed Hanoverians. While this was going on in the North of Europe, Auſtria was aſked to give up, during the war, Venice and Trieſt, and occupy, in return as ſecurity, Mantua and Pieſchiera. Any perſon looking upon the map of Europe will ſee, that had our atrocious enemy ſucceeded in his plan, from the Ruſſian frontiers on the Baltic, to the Turkiſh on the Mediterranean, not a Continental ſea port would have been open to us; becauſe, in that caſe, no money would have inſured the neutrality of Spain and Portugal; and Gottenburgh in Sweden, as well as Stettin in Pruſſian Pomerania, would have been ſhut againſt our commerce. Surpriſed that no other State eſpouſed his hatred againſt this country, *Bonaparte* changed his plan of military occupation into that of an armed neutrality; into which Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, in the North; and Turkey, Auſtria, Naples, and Spain, in the South, were invited to enter. Again diſappointed, threats ſucceeded negociations, the territory of neutral Germany was again invaded by the occupation of Meppen, which excluded all trade between Embden and the interior of Germany, whilſt, on the other hand, the French army of Italy was augmented, and the dominions of Auſtria, as well as thoſe of Turkey, menaced. In Holland and in Germany, in Switzerland, and in Italy, every where on the French frontiers, depots of Engliſh goods were ſeized, and the merchants of thoſe countries were ruined, but no Britiſh ſubject was a ſufferer, becauſe they were already paid, or had ſecurity for payment, from merchants at Hamburgh, Lybeck, Embden, Venice, or Trieſt. This inſolent and impolitic c[illegible] at laſt, began to excite alarm in Pruſſia; [illegible]witz was diſgraced, and overtures [illegible] by the Court of Berlin to thoſe of Vienna [illegible] St. Peterſburgh, for uniting in [illegible] ſures againſt the foreigner wh[illegible] France, and dared or oppreſſed all [illegible]

The monthly returns of the effective, n[illegible] [illegible]ive, reſigned, ſick, and abſentees of [illegible] [illegible] corps [illegible] the king[illegible] muſt be m[illegible] tranſmitted from the C[illegible] the Secretary of State for the Home [illegible] ent, on or before the 1ſt of July, as upon th[illegible] [illegible] exemptions from the ballots for [illegible] of Reſerve depend. The [illegible] the Volunte[illegible] [illegible] d it for

BURIAL of the DUKE of SAXE-GOTHA.

The ſimple burial ceremony of this Sovereign took place on the night of the 25th April, according to the wiſh he expreſſed in his will. The grave was dug on the iſland, in the Engliſh garden, at the foot of thoſe of his two deceaſed children. The falſe glitter ſo ill becoming ſuch an occaſion, was entirely laid aſide. The reigning Ducheſs, with her child on her arm, had the evening before ſtrewed flowers in, and round the grave. The midnight hour ſtruck, when the body entered the garden, carried by the ſervants of the late Duke. The walk to the iſland was laid with black cloth, with the boat that carried it over. A dark, but quiet night, favoured this melancholy performance. The ceremony was only interrupted by the ſighs and by the tears of all preſent, which ran in abundance on the coffin. The grave had been dug by the late Duke's courtiers, and was filled by the hands of the members of his Highneſs's family. Prince Frederic planted a Tree on the grave. No drums were beating, no adulatory ſermon was pronounced, no cannons were fired, no bells were tolled.

A beautiful coinage of half guineas has been delivered from the Mint, in the Tower. In this impreſſion, the head of His Majeſty is ſomewhat ſmaller than in others, and the wreath is twined round it more in the Roman form. The reverſe is like that of the laſt coinage.

An order has been iſſued by his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, for every regiment to make immediate requiſition to the Board of Ordnance for the neceſſary ſupply of arms for their recruits and ballotted men.

Lord King, received a portion of 10,000l. with Lady Heſter Forteſcue. Her Ladyſhip's ſettlement is 1000l. per annum, in caſe ſhe ſurvives his Lordſhip, with a very handſome allowance for pin money during his life.

Mr. Foſter is appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland.

A letter from Savannah (America,) dated April 17, ſays:—This city, for ſeveral days paſt, has been in as great a conſternation and uproar as is poſſible to conceive; the circumſtance that gave riſe to it has been the miſconduct of Judge *Bowen*. *In his charge to the Grand Jury* he recommended the emancipation of the Blacks, and went ſo far as to ſay, that if the legiſlature did not do it, he would head them himſelf, and aſſiſt in cutting the throats of the white inhabitants. The Grand Jury proteſted againſt ſuch alarming conduct, on which the Judge committed them to gaol. This circumſtance rouſed the citizens, a meeting was immediately called, and meaſures were adopted to relieve the Grand Jury.—The uniform companies were ordered out, and in the evening the Judge was ſeized and ſent to priſon. Had it not been for the military he would have been torn to pieces, for every one, without an exception, was againſt him."

The viſit of *Mr. Livingſton* to this Country, is ſtill unexplained. According to public rumour he came to ſtate ſome circumſtances which Mr. FOX deemed adviſable to communicate to his Majeſtys Miniſters. It is added that Bonaparte has expreſſed his willingneſs to conſent to an arrangement with reſpect to Malta, if we will acknowledge the new Imperial Government. With reſpect to that acknowledgement we know not that that would or ought to ſtand in the way of peace; but whether the keeping of Malta would of itſelf be deemed an adequate ſecurity to this Country, after the language, menaces, preparations, and intrigues of France againſt us, *during peace*, is a point which it would be premature to diſcuſs at preſent.

A new amneſty has been proclaimed for all ſailors who ſurrender themſelves before the 20th of June.—This is particularly intended to recal ſeveral thouſand Brabant, Flemiſh, & German ſailors, who, at the beginning of the preſent war, deſerted or concealed themſelves. Six thouſand ſailors will complete the number wanted for our flotillas. *Moniteur.*

Our Government has required, in the Electorate of Hanover, 3,000 more horſes for our cavalry, and 1,100 for our artillery. As the cheſt of the Hanoverian Government is entirely empty, General Deſſolles has ordered the horſes to be taken in the different towns and villages in Hanover, by French Officers and Commiſſaries. The owners of theſe horſes will arrange the prices and the mode of payment, with the Members of the Hanoverian States. When [this] requiſition of horſes is completed, Hanover [will] have furniſhed us, within theſe laſt twelve months, with 25,500 horſes for our cavalry; [illegible]200 for our dragoons and huſſars; and 5,025 for our artillery. *(Le Publiciſte.)*

Private letters received by the laſt Hamburgh Mails, give a melancholy account of the ſtate of Hanover. The French, after plundering the inhabitants of all their money, &c. are now cutting down the little timber that ſtill remains, and converting it into money. Every ſpecies of inſult that French tyranny and ingenuity can deviſe, the poor Hanoverians ſuffer.

THE ABBE SICARD.

Abbe Sicard, the humane inſpector of the Deaf and Dumb, whoſe zeal and talents have penetrated into Ruſſia, has received from the Ruſſian Emperor and Empreſs, two beautiful diamond rings of great value; they were accompanied by the following letter, written in the name of Their Imperial Majeſties:

"SIR—The Emperor my maſter, and the Empreſs his auguſt conſort, ſhare in the general approbation, which your painful labours of conſoling and inſtructing thoſe unfortunate beings, the Deaf and Dumb by nature, ſo juſtly have acquired you, and therefore accept the offer of your *Cours d'Inſtruction*. I am alſo ordered to remit to you the incloſed preſents, on the part of Their Imperial Majeſties.

(Signed) "EULER."

The water-works at St. Cloud will now play regularly every Sunday, during the ſeaſon, though the expence will amount to ſeveral millions. So little does our beloved Chief regard money, when he knows that he can give pleaſure to the Pariſians.

La Vendee, in gratitude for the quiet and happineſs the inhabitants have enjoyed under the paternal Government of the Firſt Conſul, have nominated his relative Beauharnois, a candidate for the Senate, and the Firſt Conſul has honored the choice with his approbation.

(La Gazette de France.)

The Univerſity and King's College of Aberdeen have elected *David Scott*, of Dunninald, M. P. Rector of the Univerſity for the enſuing year.

By the Gottenburgh Mail of Monday letters were received which ſtate, that very conſiderable warlike preparations are going on in Ruſſia, and it is thought that a war with France is very propable. That ſuch letters have been received we know, but we cannot determine how far the ſpeculation is well founded.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleaſed to appoint *Richard F. Saarkey*, Eſq. Paymaſter of Corn Bounties, in the room of the late Sir *John Tydd*, Bart.

It ſeems as if the enemy's flotilla have adopted a more active ſtate of warfare, and that our ſhips not going in to engage them under the fire of their batteries, has emboldened them to try their ſtrength, by commencing an attack on our ſquadron in a calm. News has been received that a flotilla of aboat 17 ſail, conſiſting of gun-brigs, luggers, &c. attacked the *Vicenjo*, Capt. Wright, in Quiberon Bay; it was quite calm, they rowed out, and having found that the brig's guns (18lb, carronades) would carry their ſhot only a ſhort diſtance, continued to lay to on their ſweeps, out of the range of her ſhot, and commenced a very heavy cannonade with their long 24-pounders; every ſhot of theirs nearly told; and I am ſorry to ſay, that, after continuing this unequal conteſt from ſeven until eleven, A. M. the brig was obliged to ſtrike, having not an air of wind, and having received ſo many ſhot in her hull, as to be nearly in a ſinking ſtate.

Letters from Italy ſay, that a number of ammunition waggons have paſſed through Rome for the army in NAPLES, and that thirty pieces of cannon are expected from Milan, deſtined for the ſame army. Numbers of perſons are daily leaving Naples for Sicily, and ſome impriſonments have taken place. It is even ſaid, that the Private Secretary of the Queen has been arreſted, and that Her Majeſty intends to embark for Trieſt, meaning to paſs her days with her daughter the Empreſs of Germany.

Thurſday night, arrived at St. Clement's Hotel, Strand, the Ruſſian General, *Hitzoff*, and ſuite. Immediately after his arrival, he waited on Count *Woronzoff*, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador.

Captain Lehuédé, of the Ship *Louiſe Cherie*, lately arrived at Nantes from St Domingo, has brought letters from General Deſſalines for the Firſt Conſul, & he has threatened the murder of all the French inhabitants in that iſland, if Government did not immediately acknowledge its independence, and promiſe a yearly tribute in arms, amunition, artillery, &c—*(Le Clef du Cabinet.)*

When the Meſſenger lately arrived from Peterſburgh left that city, no anſwer had been received to the reſcript delivered by the Ruſſian *Charge-des-Affaires* at Paris, to *Talleyrand*, on the ſubject of the ſeizure and death of the Duke *D'Enghien*.

A letter from Conſtantinople ſays, that General *Brune* had declared that France could not ſee, without reſentment, the Turks forming any nearer connections with Ruſſia and England, than thoſe already ſubſiſting; in conſequence of this, the Turkiſh Government iſſued orders to augment both the ſea and land forces.

The Duke of Melfort, chief of the Drummond Perth family, as eldeſt male deſcendant in a direct line from *James*, third Earl of Perth, and who has been theſe two years in London, proteſts againſt whatever attempts may be made to prevent his ſucceeding to the Eſtate entail of his family in Scotland, which he conſiders himſelf unequivocally entitled to, as heir male, and great grandſon of the Earl of Melfort's ſecond marriage with *Euphemia Wallace*.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE-OFFICE,—28th. May.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Firſt Lieutenant George Wright to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Lacey, deceaſed; dated 3d. April 1804.

Second Lieutenant James M'Lauchlan to be Firſt Lieut. vice Wright; dated as above.

Ordnance-Office, June 8, 1894.

Royal regiment of Artillery, Gentlemen cadet William Lempriere to be ſecond-lieutenant, vice W. Smith promoted. Gentlemen cadet Allan Cameron to be ſecond-lieutenant, vice J. Wright, promoted.

Lieut. Harry Jacob Kuhlmann to the Capt. Lieut. with temporary renk. Enſign Auguſtus Frederici to be Second Lieutenant.

WAR-OFFICE,—2d. June 1804.

73d. Foot, Captain Andrew Geils, from the 92d foot, to be Capt. of a company, vice Dunbar, who exchanges.

66th. Ditto, Captain Charles Lloyd, from the 23d. foot, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Lord Ranelagh, who retires, Jeremiah Thomas Sullivan, Gent to be Enſign, without purchaſe vice Stewart, promoted in the 4th Battalion of Reſerve, Anthony S. Maddock, Gent. to be Enſign, without purchaſe vice Jones, removed to the 44th. Foot.

94th Ditto, Capt. Phillip Ray, from the Half-pay of the 1ſt. Dragoon Guards. to be Capt. of a company, vice Douglas, removed to the 7th Garriſon Battalion.

27th. Regiment of Foot, General F. Earl of Moira, from half pay of the late 105th Foot to be Colonel.

War Office, June 9, 1804.

Major-General Champagne's regiment, Captain John Shaw, from the 77th foot, to be Major, vice Brownrigg, promoted.

GARRISONS.—Major General Wm. Fawcett to be Governor of Limerick, vice General Lord Clarina, deceaſed. Lieutenant John Fitzmaurice, on half-pay of the 56th foot, to be Town-Major of Prince Edward's Iſland, vice Grier, deceaſed.

STAFF.—Lieut.-Colonel Robert Smyth, on half-pay of the 68th foot, to be an Inſpecting Field Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps.

Alexander Park, Eſq. late Lieutenant-colonel of Princeſs Charlotte of Wales's Fencibles; John Roſs, Eſq. late Lieutenant-colonel of the 85th foot; Colonel Macdonald, Eſq. late Major of the 2d battalion of Royals, to be Inſpecting Field Officers of Yeomanry & Volunteer corps, with temporary rank in the army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Apothecary Joſeph Thomas to be Garriſon-ſurgeon of Malta. Surgeon Joſhua Rockett to be garriſon-ſurgeon of the iſland of Grenada, vice Horne, deceaſed. Surgeon James Muttlebury to be garriſon-ſurgeon of the iſland of St. Vincent, vice Wauchope, deceaſed.

War-Office,—16th. June.

9th. Regt. of foot. Lieut General Peter Hunter, from the 60th. foot, to be Col. vice General Bertie, appointed to the command of the 77th Foot.

BREVET—Captain George Monro, of the 69th foot, to be Major in the Army

STAFF—Capt. William Fraſer, of the 60th. foot, to be Major of Brigade to the Forces ſerving in the iſland of Jamaica, vice Pye, who reſigns.

War-Office,—19th. June.

44th. foot, Major Arthur Brooke to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Nicolls, who retires. Capt. John M. Hamerton to be Major vice Brooke.

73d. ditto, Cabtain W. George Harris, from the 4 th, Foot, to be Major, by purchaſe.

BARRACKS—Capt. William Nairn, on half-pay of the late Londonderry Regiment, to be an Aſſiſtant Barrack Maſter General in North Britain.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Surgeon John Heddle, from the African Corps, to be Surgeon to the Forces.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Dublin, by the Lord Biſhop of Meath, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. STUART, of the 3d. Foot, only ſon of Lieut. General James Stuart, Commander in Chief of the Forces at Madras. and Colonel of the 72d. foot, to MISS LETITIA IRVINE, ſeventh daughter of Colonel Irvine, of Caſtle Irvine, Country of Fermanagh.

At the Lord Advocate's. Granton, Scotland, Thomas Kirkpatrick. Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir James Kirkpatrick, Bart. to Miſs Jane Sharpe, daughter of Charles Sharpe, Eſq. of Hoddom.

EUROPE DEATHS.

The Hon. Suſan Monckton, Widow of the Hon. Gen. Monckton.

Edm. Wilkins, Eſq. Receiver General for Wilts, and High Steward of Malmeſbury.

Dominick D'Arcy, Eſq. C. Clare, Ireland.

Lieut. Colonel Pigott, of the 30th foot.

The Revd. Mr. Hume, Prebendary of Sarum.

In Dublin, Counſellor Blackburne.

Thos. Kynaſton Eſq. of Eſſex.

Thos. Pettat, Eſq. of Rye Ford.

At Vienna, Colonel Williams. He had been created a Baron, by the Emperor of Germany.

Edwin Saunders. Eſq. of Ballanderry, Ireland.

The Rev. G. Blackſtone, eldeſt brother to the late Sir W. Blackſtone.

The Duke of Saxe Gotha.

Sir John Tydd, bart.

The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Duncan, Admiral of the White. His Lordſhip was made a Poſt Captain in 1761.

Henry Le Meſurier, Eſq. aged 23, late of the 52d regiment of foot.

Sale Postponed.

From SATURDAY the 12th, to SATURDAY the 26th Inſtant.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN, advertiſed in the laſt GAZETTE, for Sale by JAMES DOBBIN.

AND

On the same day will be sold,

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE HOUSE,

A Piece of GROUND near the Long Tank, on the Mount Road, adjoining the Houſe and Garden, now occupied by Col. ORR, it contains from 4 to 5 Cawnies.

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